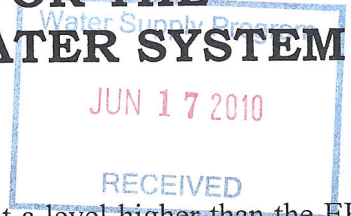


2009 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE BROOK LANE HEALTH SERVICES WATER SYSTEM

PWSID # 0210004



Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water exceeded lead drinking water standards and more information can be found in the section labeled Violations at the end of the report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with accurate information because when you are informed you are our best ally.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Brook Lane Health Services utilizes three wells as its water source. The water from the wells is chlorinated prior to entering the distribution system.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Maryland Department of the Environment's Water Supply Program (WSP) has conducted a Source Water Assessment for the Brook Lane Health Services water system. The required components of this report as described in Maryland's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) are 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to the source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination, and 3) determination of susceptibility of the water supply to contamination. Recommendations for protecting the drinking water supply conclude this report.

The sources of Brook Lane's water supply are three wells in an unconfined fractured rock aquifer. The Source Water Assessment area was delineated by the WSP using EPA approved methods specifically designed for this source type.

Point sources of contamination were investigated within the assessment area from field inspections, contaminant inventory databases, and previous studies. The Maryland Office of Planning's 2000 digital land use map for Washington County was used to identify non-point sources of contamination. Well information and water quality data were also reviewed. An aerial photograph and maps showing potential contaminants sources and land use within the Source Water Assessment area are included in this report.

The susceptibility analysis is based on review of the existing water quality data for the Brook Lane Water System, the presence of potential sources of contamination in the source water assessment area, well integrity, and the inherent vulnerability of the aquifer. It was determined that Radon-222, a naturally occurring contaminant, may pose a risk to the Brook Lane Health Services water supply. The water supply is not susceptible to other radionuclides, inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, or microbiological contaminant.

For more information on this report, please contact Mr. Paul Gyurisin at (301) 733-0330.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

For information on how to get involved with the Brook Lane Health Services Water System, please contact Mr. Paul Gyurisin at (301) 733-0330.

JUN 17 2010

RECEIVED

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> , TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA	2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.15	NA	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	50	0.005	NA	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.12	NA	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.6	NA	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	1.32	NA	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5	NA	2003	No	Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.38	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	0.015	0.28	2009	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Violations and Exceedances

Lead - action level at consumer taps

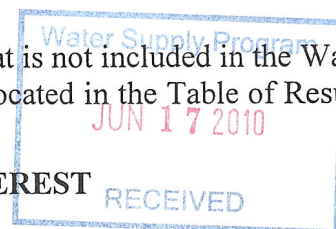
Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. The lead found in the water at Brook Lane Health Services is due to the corrosiveness of the water supplied from the wells which serve the facility. Brook Land Health Services has taken an aggressive approach to correcting the situation and are now involved with implementing the necessary steps to reduce the lead to safe levels.

Results of voluntary monitoring

Brook Lane Health Services conducts routine testing on your water system that is not included in the Water Quality Data Table. A list of these parameters and their results for 2009 are located in the Table of Results of Customer Interest below.

TABLE OF TEST RESULTS OF CUSTOMER INTEREST

PARAMETER	LEVEL/RANGE DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
pH	7.0 to 7.8	Standard Unit
Chlorine	0.2 to 0.7	ppm
Conductivity	706	uMho
Uranium – 234	4.74	pCi/L
Uranium – 235	0.127	pCi/L
Uranium - 238	2.06	pCi/L
Dibromochloromethane	1.0	ppb
Chloroform	0.9	ppb
Bromodichloromethane	1.0	ppb



For more information on the Brook Lane Health Services Water System

Contact Mr. Paul Gyurisin at (301) 733-0330

